The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1867. NUMBER 117.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed steady yesterday in New York at 40.

The returns from Mexico indicate the election of Juarez as President of that republic—if such he may be called.

The Reverend (N. H.) Matteson has been elected, by one of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, that Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, shall pay $1,000 to the general fund of that institution.

A meeting of the National Union Republican Committee has been called, to be held in Washington on the 11th of December next, to determine upon the time and place of holding the National Union Republican Convention.

Allen and Kyall purpose going into training, with a view to fighting for $1,000 a side. Allen and Coburn fight in Virginia. One thousand dollars has been deposited by each to insure the fight.

The official vote of Ohio at the recent election is published. The total vote for Governor is 465,561. Hayes's largest vote, by about 14,000, was polled in the state. The Republican majority in Minneapolis is now in direct railroad communication with Boston. The first through car reached Minneapolis on Monday night. It was christened "The Lion." Its route was via Portland, Me., Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and Prairie du Chien—a distance of over one thousand miles.

Elections under the Reconstruction acts will take place as follows: Georgia, October 22, 23, 24; Florida, November 14, 15, 16; South Carolina, November 19, 20; North Carolina, November 21, 22. Heretofore have been held in Louisiana, Alabama and Virginia. The day of elections for the remaining States has not been fixed.

New Haven, Conn., is terribly afflicted with typhoid fever, from which there have been many deaths already. It has extended to Yale College, and many of the students are sick. The officers of the college are seriously considering the expediency of temporarily breaking up the recitations and dismissing the students until the fever shall have disappeared.

The Dayton (O.) *Journal* promises to know that a majority of the Copperhead members elect to the Ohio Legislature are committed to Vallandigham for United States Senator, and that he will actively be nominated in caucus, and elected, while his competitors scrap their Copperhead friends out of the caucus and so defeat an election, or unite with the Republicans and elect a Republican.

Official returns show that the expenses of carrying out the Reconstruction law have been kept within the estimates made when the bill passed. The amount appropriated was a million and a half. Of this, less than a million has been expended, and the most expensive part of the work—the registration—is nearly over. Up to the week ending September 28th, there had been sent to the Treasury by the Commissioners $600,000, and $1,000,000 more was due. There remained in the hands of the Second District Treasurer, at last date, $400,000, leaving in the Treasury to the credit of the Second District $1,400,000. All the same facts were in the hands of those paymasters unexpended balances, amounting to $500,812.89, leaving in the Treasury over half a million unexpended.

REVISION OF UNITED STATES LAWS.

The Commission to revise the United States laws have made such progress that they are about ready to have portions of the laws so revised printed for the inspection of Congress. The work has proved much more complicated than was anticipated. After the Commission organized, subjects were assigned as follows: Land and Patent Laws—Judges Johnson, Chase; Judiciary—Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts; Military—Judge Jessup, District of Columbia. The proportions of the Revised Laws—Judges Johnson, Chase; Judiciary—Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts; Military—Judge Jessup, District of Columbia. The proportions of the Revised Laws which have become obsolete vary from half to three-fourths of the whole, and the reduction made by striking out superfluous sections have been large. Generally speaking, the older laws are far more carefully drawn than those of more modern date, and many have been found in which it was impossible to fix upon a precise construction. The Commission is considering the propriety of recommending radical changes in the organization of the Attorney General's office, so that by attaching several subordinates to that department, in charge of certain portions of the business, there will be a more thorough and speedy transaction of the business.

EUROPE.

Present Condition of Affairs in Italy.

Reconstruction of the Ministry Announced.

Report of Garibaldi's Escape from Caprera Confirmed.

Rumors that Cialdini is Planning a Coup d'Etat.

The Emperor Francis Joseph on a Visit to Napoleon.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Italy.

GARIBALDI'S ESCAPE FROM CAPRERA.

FLORENCE, Oct. 23—Midnight.

The reports of the escape of Garibaldi from Caprera are confirmed. It is known that he landed at Leghorn and left in Italy. All efforts of the police to discover his whereabouts to this time, have proved futile.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 23.

The official gazette announces that a reconstruction of the Ministry has been effected, declares that the apprehension of French intervention may be dismissed, and exhorts the Italian people to sustain their King in the train through which he is passing.

A RUMOR.

A rumor is current that General Cialdini is planning a coup d'etat for the settlement of the Roman question.

France.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S VISIT TO NAPOLEON.

PARIS, Oct. 23.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, arrived in France on a visit to Napoleon yesterday.

Paris this morning. On his journey to France he made a brief pause to visit city, and had an interview of a few minutes with the King of Prussia. The conversation was of the most friendly character.

Great Britain.

BEARD RISES IN MATEAPAT.

LONDON, Oct. 23—Evening.

Tumults have occurred among the laborers in Brittany owing to the want of employment and the scarcity of food. Crowds have gathered in the towns and clamored for bread, and in some instances attempts were made to pillage the bakeries.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A despatch from Bombay announces the death of Ameer of Cabul.

THE MANCHESTER MURDERS.

LONDON, Oct. 23—Evening.

A delay has been granted in the trials at Manchester, on the ground that the present excited state of public feeling against the Fenians, and the popular prejudice which exists against the prisoners in Manchester, will interfere with the impartial administration of justice.

PENNSYLVANIA RACES.

NEWARKEE, Oct. 23—Evening.

The Octoraro stakes were won by Cassella, the property of Forrester; the Glasgow prize by Michael De Bassa, the property of Forbes.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.

The steamship Jessamine, from New York and Cincinnati, arrived this morning.

BY MAIL.

The Fenian Spread Eagle Symbol, announces the appointment of Colonel Kinkead.

From the London Times, Oct. 8.

We are informed that the Bishop of Oxford has consented to preside at a meeting of Church of England men, to be held at Lambeth Palace, for the purpose of considering the present position of affairs and doctrine as now in use in the Church of England, and to see if any practice should have the right to make such adaptations and additions to the services of the church as the present circumstances may render possible, provided that no change or addition be made inconsistent with the spirit and principles of the Book of Common Prayer, and all such changes to be liable to revision and approval by the Anglican Convocation to which the said province shall be represented.

3. That the consideration of the question of the Bishops of London, St. David's and Oxford, and all the Bishops of England, be instituted to consider the constitution of a voluntary spiritual tribunal, to which questions of doctrine may be carried by appeal from the tribunals for the churches of England and Ireland, or those of the Colonial Dioceses in communion with the Church of England, and that their report be forwarded to His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who is requested to lay the same before the approaching meeting of this conference.

10. That a special committee be appointed to inquire relative to the discipline to be exercised by Metropolitans, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Dublin, when not otherwise provided for, or the exercise of rights or privileges of those of the Colonial Church, and that the question of what legislation should be proposed to the Colonial Churches, be referred to a committee specified in the preceding resolution.

11. That a special committee be appointed to consider the constitutional relations to the establishment of Churches connected by representation and voice in the Mother Church.

12. That the consideration of the question of the Bishops now assembled, with the addition of such other Bishops as may hereafter be appointed at this general meeting to report on the subject, be referred to a committee to be selected from the communion of this council, and to the true Church of England, and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the request that he will be pleased to forward the report of the Bishops of the Anglican Communion, and to ask for their judgment thereupon.

The Bishops have been content to acquiesce in the question of the Conversion of Canterbury proposed on August 30th, resulting in the discovery of Natal by obtaining a new Bishop, it was thought that the Bishop of Natal should be consecrated,—as to the proper steps to be taken in the matter of the church in the province of Natal for obtaining a new Bishop, it was thought that the Bishop of Natal should be instrumental, declaratory of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of South Africa, should be consecrated in every respect, being the Queen to be appointed to office about to be appointed to office about to be appointed to office about

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, except Monday, and the Sunday edition, on Saturday.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails, and is also delivered to subscribers.

TERMS:

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The Daily Tribune, per year.....$12 00
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The Weekly Tribune, per year.....3 00

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The Weekly, delivered in the city, per month.....0 25

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

The National Banks.

There is no disguising the fact that there is a growing feeling, among the masses of the people, in favor of the proposed substitution of greenbacks for bank notes. Jay Cooke, the author of the shrewd pamphlet entitled "The National Debt," a National Blessing," perceives the strength and depth of the current bearing in this direction and makes a desperate attempt to arrest it. But while there is much that he says in favor of the banks which is sound and truthful, there are other things in his long letter which are not in accordance with the facts. For instance, he estimates the rate of interest at which the banks loan their notes at six per cent. But borrowers know that this is not true. There have been times in New York and Boston when money was so plenty as to be called a "drug," banks discounted paper for six, and as low as four per cent. Interest. But these are exceptions to the rule. The three hundred millions of bank notes today are paying their issuers fully eight per cent—nothing like the whole five together. In the West and South the rates of interest are ten per cent, and often with exchange added. The legal rate in New York is seven per cent. The New England banks pay tens of millions of their currency to the West and South to be loaned out at ten to twelve per cent, though the brokers and sharers take a large commission for "placing" it. The balances derived from circulation is therefore six millions a year more than Jay Cooke states it.

In a previous article we showed that he had to deduct the fifteen to twenty per cent now current on paper depositors, as all prudent bankers will keep that much or more constantly on hand, without any legal obligation to do so; and reckoning this should be compelled by law to have not less than that per cent of their deposits always on hand. We also showed that the dividend tax was in lieu of the income tax, which other people have to pay, and that it ought to be taken out of Mr. Cooke's offsets in behalf of the banks. Indeed, it is necessary to make these corrections to prevent his whole letter from being treated with contempt. For who would believe the story that the balance sheet of the banks of the whole people shows that the banks lose $10,848,000 per annum on their privilege of having three hundred millions of circulation? It hardly stands to reason that they keep losing to retain a privilege whereby they lose nearly eleven millions a year. Capitalists do not invest their money in banks for any such purpose, and no power in or out of the government could force them to keep out a circulation from which was coming them more than they realized from its use.

To ascertain what the government would loan and gain by substituting greenbacks for bank notes, we must examine the question from the bank's stand-point, but from that of the Treasury. In the first place it would save the interest on as many bonds as the three hundred millions of bank notes would purchase. The bank notes are now held in sums ranging from 100 for ten-forties to 103 for the five-twenties, averaging 103. The bank notes would therefore purchase five per cent. interest, and the five-and-six per cent. and the bonds owe about an equal average of each. The interest would then average five and a half per cent, which on the 290 millions amounts to $16,000,000 in gold, or $23,000,000 in currency. The sum would responsible to the Treasury by substituting greenbacks for bank notes. But from this must be made the following deductions:

First. The bank reserve for the redemption of circulation, $60,000,000 which could not be put into circulation without inflating the currency to that extent. The interest on the bonds which this sum would purchase is $4,700,000.

Second. The one per cent per annum tax on $300,000,000 of circulation, which is $3,000,650.

Third. One-third the present tax on dividends profits—they would be reduced at least that amount—$1,100,000.

These three items amount to $8,800,000. But a deprivation of the privileges of issuing notes would doubtless cause many banks to wind up and surrender their charters, and the stockholders to loan their money in a way to escape dividend, license and deposit taxes. These losses may be safely estimated at $2,000,000, which added to the $8,800,000 makes a total of $10,800,000. Deduct this from the $23,000,000 and there remains $11,700,000, or about one-half of the supposed gain to be derived from the substitution of greenbacks for bank notes. We have not taken into account the State and municipal taxes, to which the banks pay, because the stockholders would still have to pay State taxes on their capital whether they issued bank notes of not.

But there is another point of view in which the question should be considered. Have the people decisively made up their minds to retain the greenbacks as currency, or they have not, it would be a great folly and stupidity to break up the National Banking system for the sake of a small saving for a short space of time. The greenbacks are being retired at the rate of fifty millions per annum, and in a few years will all be out of circulation, unless the present policy is changed. THE TRIBUNE has strenuously opposed the retirement of the greenbacks, as our readers know, but unavailingly. The Secretary of the Treasury and the President, backed by the great Copperhead organs of New York, whose organ is the *World*, and the New England capitalists, supported by the New York *Tribune* have persisted in withdrawing the greenbacks from circulation, for the purpose of hastening specie resumption, as they declare. We are informed that a considerable portion of the President's forthcoming message will be devoted to the advocacy of retiring the legal tenders from circulation. Now, one course or the other should be pursued. If we are to retain greenbacks for circulation, bank notes are not needed. If the greenbacks are to be withdrawn, we cannot spare the bank notes, but shall be obliged to increase them. A note is a promise to pay the amount of each on demand or when due, in gold or its equivalent, which may be whenever or any other valuable thing. But a National Bank note is a promise to pay what cannot be—what is another paper promise, which in turn is *irredeemable*. The government which issues it refuses to redeem it in coin, or in any tangible property, or to receive it for duties on imports, or even to give the holder an interest-bearing bond for it. A bank note is thus redeemable is a monstrosity, and a heresy in financial principles, and should not be tolerated. It is the obvious duty of the government either to retire the greenbacks by allowing the holders to fund them into bonds, and thereby pay off the debt to the extent of the issue, or to substitute them with greenbacks and then enhance the purchasing power of the greenbacks on par with gold. Can the latter be done? If it cannot, it seems clear that they ought to be retired from circulation and make room for a currency that can be redeemed in coin on demand. We have seen no plan or proposition for raising the value of greenbacks so far, but the great money schemes for depreciating them to the level of the French assignats, the Continental currency or the Confederate shinplasters. In a subsequent article we shall examine the possibility of making the legal tenders worth their face in gold.

An Unconstitutional Conspiracy.

The recent speech of Judge Trumbull, at Chicago, contains the following account of Mr. Johnson's conspiracy, and a very true one it is:

> Downright falsehood in narrating the history of the war, a disgraceful disposition to repudiate the solemn obligations of the nation, and a base appeal to the lowest passions of his hearers are the component of his offense in the harangue of which we speak. Made at a public meeting of the unterrified in Mackerelville or Killgubbin, it would have been a disgrace to the man who uttered it. Before the reverse elections in Ohio, Judge Thurman was claimed by his friends as a fair and candid man, having some pretensions to statesmanship. Doubtless a few deluded Republicans believed this and voted for him. It is fortunate that they did not elect him. He has shown that his masonicity is only equalled by his malice, and that, when estimated by the standard that he has given us, he is as bitter an enemy of his country and her honor as Vallandigham or Jeff. Davis.

The Next President.

The great war has decided many questions of national policy previously disputed, and has decided them wisely and well. The American people have shown their intelligence, patriotism and love of liberty. They have removed slavery, and nationalized freedom. To preserve these liberties thus twice won by war requires that in the selection of the national Executive there be exercised all the calmness and deliberation necessary to secure an able and efficient officer, and one whose past career has been such as will give the highest assurance of future fidelity to the sacred trust confided to his care.

There is but one man in the country who is so strongly commended to the whole people by his personal virtues and his public fidelity as General GRANT. He unites to his own person more of the sterling attributes which should characterize the President of a free and republican government than any other man now living. There is no false pretense about Grant. He is really all that he appears to be, and more. His simplicity and his reticence are not the affectation of the demagogue, but the natural incidents of real worth. His patriotism and ability are evidenced by his acts and not by his words alone. His indomitable devotion to the principles of freedom and equality is witnessed by every act of his personal and official life. It is rarely that the country finds an opportunity of electing to the Presidency a man who combines such superior executive ability, sound political sentiments, and purity of personal character, as does General Grant. Politically, he is the candidate so commended by the strongest considerations.

1. If elected, the policy of his administration will fully reflect the sentiments of the Republican party.

2. Being unbiased, he will be elected beyond all doubt, and without very serious opposition.

3. He will possess, more than any other man can, the confidence of the whole people, citizens, soldiers and sailors.

4. He will immediately proceed to readjust the finances, establish strict responsibility and accountability in every branch of the service. With that inherent regard for the public interest already shown in his whole career, which the Copperhead journals daily and hourly assail, he will shake all sinecures, put an end to all useless offices, retrench the expenditures of the government, and, by a thorough and methodical organization of the government, bring the expenses of the nation to a scale of the most rigid economy. A reduction of taxation by a reduction of national expenditures will be a double blessing to the country. Grant has had some practical experience in Grant's administration of the one branch of the service under his charge.

The Republican party is utterly excluded from the Executive branch of the government, except in the War Department. It cannot strike at the abuses, the sinecures, the fat jobs, the frauds and corruptions which exist in all the other branches and departments of the government. It will can get an Executive animated with its own zeal, entertaining the same determination to reform, reduce and economize the whole system of public expenditure; and there is no other public man upon whom the country can rely with any certainty in this matter as upon General Grant.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, zealous for the interests of the country, and believing that the liberties, the very life of free labor, by the war, can only be preserved by placing their protection in hands unsullied and faithful, urges, and will continue to urge, upon the Republican party the wisdom of a union of the whole American people by the nomination and election of General Grant to the Presidency in 1868.

Military Government in the South.

It is undoubtedly true that the Southern States never had as good a government as they have to-day. Controlled by their own local laws and institutions, with the right of trial by jury, with the habeas corpus, and other safeguards of liberty, they would have nothing to complain of, even if the bill of attainder and ex post facto laws were not in force. But the fact is that they have not had a government of this character since the close of the war. Their governments have been military governments, and the laws under which they have been governed have been the will of the commanding officer

[illegible] Duke of Aosta, my cost. But if you deem the [illegible] of Savoy are completely at your disposal, I suppose you will find means to liberate me.

G. GARIBALDI.

PRUSSIA.

THE PERSONAL ARMY AND NAVY.

According to the bill, on the obligation of military service submitted to the Reichstag, the active force is composed of the army, the navy, and the landsturm. The first is divided into 1. The permanent army; 2. The landwehr. And for the navy: 1. The fleet: 2. The navy-yard; while the landsturm is composed of the male population bearing arms from the ages of 17 to 42 (formerly 50). The landsturm can only be called out in case of an invasion of the Federal territory. The infantry of the Landwahr forms special corps employed as the reserve of the permanent army. However, in case of necessity, the men off the last year can be formed in the ranks of the line, when, in consequence of a preceding war, these depots do not themselves suffice to maintain the effective army at a war standard. The obligation of service commences on the last of January of the year the conscript completes his twentieth birthday. The duration of the service in the permanent army is fixed at seven years, three of which are under the flag, and four in the reserve. Every man of the latter must attend two annual drills, seldom of which can exceed eight weeks. Officers are especially bound to attend who have been liberated earlier from active service. Candidates of the connection with the landwehr is five years, so that the obligation of military service, expires with the thirty-second year; while according to the law of 1874, at that age many officers pass into the ranks of the landwehr, which is henceforth exempted. Entering the army as a volunteer may take place in case of social position or aptitude after completion of the seventeenth year. The institution of volunteers for one year is maintained.

EUGENIE IN DANGER.

THE EMPRESS AND PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE CAST INTO THE SEA—A SAILOR, THEIR COMPANION, SAVES THEIR LIVES—THE SHAPE OF THE ROYAL PARTY AND THE RAPIDITY OF THE CURRENT.

Biarritz (Oct. 4) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

During their stay at their favorite marine residence, the Emperor and Empress of the French have been almost daily making excursions in the neighborhood, sometimes on the water and sometimes by land. One day they drove to the grotto of Isturitz, which is close to the little watering place of Cambo, in the Pyrenees, a few miles from Bayonne; and on another occasion up the Nive in a boat, to Ustaritz, tugged by a steamer. Yesterday the Emperor was away [illegible] and Mme. Lavalette have been suddenly summoned [illegible] Paris, and the Empress, [illegible] with their suite, went out alone. A trip in her own new launch seems to have been suggested to check the ennui of the sea at St. Jean de Luz (close by the Spanish frontier) had been arranged.

The Empress drove to the beach with two persons in her suite, and walked down to the Prince Imperial and suite following in carriages. Then there ensued a scene which can be called, I suppose, fun being after the fashion of the whaling boats in which the Empress used in former times to go out in, and which when they frequented this coast). In the [illegible] a sort of excursion boat, with a [illegible] gig and lifeboat. In this she was towed by the steam launch called Chimère, which immediately started for Biarritz. The wind between 2 and 3 in the afternoon. The day was rather dull and overcast, with occasional heavy showers of rain, and the white crests of the [illegible] were visible. [illegible] a pleasure not to come with the rules of [illegible] Mr. Bonner's yacht. [illegible] distance [illegible] [illegible] horses in a public [illegible] [illegible] It may trainer had [illegible] giving a little [illegible] should have seen [illegible] should have declined the [illegible] distrustful of his [illegible] that Mr. Bonner's horses [illegible] by any horse in the [illegible] gate should be hardened [illegible] charity which Mr. Bonner [illegible] I should not have been [illegible] tain his showbill by the [illegible] I have regretted that [illegible] richer.

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THE HARCOURT MURDER.

Exhumation of the Remains of the Deceased—Startling Disclosures Concerning that Harcourt was Shot.

From the St. Paul Press, Oct. 23.

The exhumation of George L. Van Solen, aged 27, who died on the 19th of September, 1866, will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, under circumstances of intense interest.

Shortly after yesterday afternoon, J. Z. Heffelfi, Chief of Police, whose efforts to secure the complete identification of the remains of Dr. Harcourt, as being those of Van Solen, have been so untiring, to appointed the murderer, took a carriage and team and proceeded to the cemetery and the remains of Dr. Harcourt. All but step was, however, to find the man who had interred the body, and this he readily succeeded in doing, so that the same was without charge of the body at the coroner's inquest and buried it, assisted in the exhumation of its remains.

Everything necessary being thus provided, the party proceeded to the cemetery, and to the spot where the body of Harcourt was buried, when, startling to relate, they found its bed board gone. This, however, did not interfere with the investigations, as the place where the man was buried was perfectly remembered.

It was, however, a deep laid scheme, by which all trace of the whereabouts of the body were sought to be removed. That body of the victim had been once consigned to the river, a new rope tied around its neck, and that attached to a heavy weight. But the river would not hide the guilty secret, for the rope soon rotted from the body along and exposed it to view. And, lest this should meet the unfriendly eye of man, the murderer would make concealment still more sure. But to steal the head-board from this grave alone would not suffice. That might only point out the spot still more surely. The board should also be taken possession of from the four graves nearest and at each side of it. Whatever guilty soul would this hide a murderer's deed, or crime [illegible] deed

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1867.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For County Treasurer—General Thomas O. Osborn.
Judge of the Superior Court—Wm. A. Porter.
Clerk of the Superior Court—Colonel A. Jo. Smith.
Police Commissioner—T. B. Brown.
County Surveyor—Alex. Wolcott.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

For Supervisor—John Sammonds.
Assistant Supervisor—Stephen W. King.
Collector—August Newman.
Assessor—Isaac Pitzer.
Clerk—John Boorman.

WEST CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—Reuben Taylor.
Assistant Supervisor—James H. Hayden.
Collector—Lemuel Bangs.
Assessor—Alexander M. Norton, of Chicago.
Clerk—John Rood.

NORTH CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—Henry A. Kaufman.
Assistant Supervisor—Edward Shackford.
Collector—Peter Reed.
Assessor—Adolf Miller.
Clerk—Henry Isbell.

The Republican nominations for Justices of the Peace, Constables, and Town Clerks will be announced to-morrow.

THE CITY.

BUTLER.—A special meeting of the Board of Managers will be held on Thursday, October 24, at half-past two o'clock, at the Institution.

DISCHARGED.—Police Officer Timothy Ryan, arrested a few days since before Justice Schoonmaker, on the charge of perjury, preferred by Justice Summers, was discharged after a thorough examination of the case, yesterday afternoon.

SOCIABLE.—A sociable will be held in the lecture room of the Clark Street M. E. Church this evening, to welcome the Rev. John A. Gray, the new pastor. First-rate speakers and singers will be present, and a fine time may be expected.

MEETING OF METHODISTS.—All members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago are requested to meet at two o'clock this afternoon, in the Clark Street Church, to arrange for the coming Soldiers' Fair.

QUOITING.—A quoiting match will occur at No. 99 Monroe street this afternoon, between the Oakland and Chicago Clubs for the championship silver quoit. Pitching will commence at 12 o'clock.

SOLDIERS' FAIR.—A meeting of parties interested in securing the success of the Soldiers' Fair, will be held at half-past two o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, in the Music Hall of the Opera House. All Chairmen of sub-committees, and the Vice Presidents of the Fair, are specially requested to be present.

BALL OF THE I. F. B.—The inaugural ball of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood of this city was held last evening in Lehmey Hall, corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets. The party was a thoroughly pleasant one, and passed off very successfully from the act of an incendiary, and burned somebody's property. It was owned by a widow lady, and was not quite completed. Its occupancy was to have been \$1.50, which is not covered by insurance. It is fully principally on the builder—Mr. John Wesley.

THE GRAB ARRAIGNED.—The examination of the four men whose arrest on the charge of having committed an unprovoked assault on an old man named Robert Gale has been previously mentioned, was continued in the Police Court yesterday. The defendants were all discharged after Mr. Hickson's attorney had been paid over for his appearance for trial at the Recorder's Court in the sum of $100.

PERSONAL.—John B. Drake, Esq., of the Treasurer's office, has been appointed as one of the three Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad, in place of Frank P. Blair, Jr., who is at present declined to attend to the duties of the office.

The Boston Journal reports the installation as pastor of the Berkley Street Church of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, late of Chicago. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached on the occasion.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The rooms of the association will be open this evening for the regular sociable. Young men seeking amusement come to the city who are desirous of making the acquaintance of other young men, will enjoy an hour's delightful opportunity by calling in. Ladies are cordially invited to attend. The members of the association, old and young, male and female, are invited to be present and contribute to make an occasion of interest and profit to all.

ZION SYNAGOGUE.—At a recent meeting of the Zion congregation (Israelite), the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Gerson Bradford.
Vice President—Moses Rothenman.
Treasurer—Benedict Lehmann.
Trustees—E. S. Salomon, H. Felsenthal, Jacob Gutman, and Isaac Rahlen.

The officers were last evening installed, in presence of the congregation, which met in the synagogue, on Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison streets.

VERY AHEAD.—The many lovers of the fine arts in the city of Commerce of Chicago, will be pleased to learn that an assortment of alabaster, believed to be so, direct over brought to this country, will arrive soon from the city street from Florence, Italy, consigned to Dr. Frank Clayton, No. 78 West Lake street, or to Richard Jones, of the same street. He hopes that it will be chosen with great care, and gotten into a warehouse, as will as beauty of design is guaranteed to be the box. over brought across the Atlantic. Those desirous of first choice should address as above.

ENTERED THE WRONG STORE.—On Monday afternoon, a young man named Wm. or Watson entered the clothing store of Hodgson & Peery, on Randolph street, and, after examining a number of articles, picked up a coat and walked away with it. He was pursued by one of the firm, overtaken and given into custody. The prisoner states that he thought that the coat had been left for him by the proprietor that he had been out all night, and after a coat to a store on Randolph street, in the belief that he had found the store in which he was in quest of. He was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

STORES CLOSE.—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Hinds—by name—was walking along West Adams street, he met a man, near the corner of Jefferson street, who was carrying a bundle of which he knew. The officer accosted the man who knew he was going of that unaccountable hour, and he replied without a moment's hesitation. About and ran rapidly the other way. Hackley succeeded in making a capture of the bundle, and arresting him. He gave his name as John Price, and the bundle was found to contain articles belonging to the officer not only the horses, but their owner, and were identified as such by the officer. The fugitive was not arrested at this writing. The fugitive was not arrested at this writing. The fugitive was not arrested at this writing